## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

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VOLUME XLIII-----------------No. 161

## AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

CIBLO'S GAPDEN - EAST LYNNE. PARK THEATRE-OUR BOYS. BOOTH'S THEATRE-AIMER GRAND OPERA HOUSE-HESS OFERA TROUPE. FIFTH AVENUE THEADRE-HUMPTY DUMPTY. IRVING HALL-PHONOGRAPH AND CONCERT. WALLACK'S THEATRE-DIPLOMACY. UNION SQUARE THEATRA-LADY OF LYONS. EGYPTIAN HALL-VARISTY TIVOLI THE ATRE-VARIETY. TONY PASTOR'S-VARITY. CHICKERING HALL-THE STAGE.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM-MASKS AND FACE-

#### TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 10. 1878.

THE HERALD will be sent to the address of persons going into the country during the summer at the rate of one dollar per month, postage paid.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and gloudy, with rain and high southerly coast winds, followed by cooler and clearing weather. To-morrow it will be warmer and partly cloudy or fair.

A FLOURISHING INDUSTRY in Williamsburg, the counterfeiting of trade dellars, has been unexpectedly suspended.

According to the figures of one of the temperance orators yesterday liquor costs the country annually ten times as much as educa-

THE EXCURSION BUSINESS Was pretty fair vesterday, but as a rule the summer hotel and watering place proprietors are of the opinion

THE MYSTERIOUS and horrible murder of a mother, and her two children is the sensation in Philadelphia. The father, who has disappeared, is suspected of the deed, and it is supposed he has committed suicide.

IN THE OHIO STATE CONVENTION this week the chief question will be whether the administration shall be indersed or not. The curious thing about the administration is that its officeholders are its bitterest enemies.

THE CONFERENCE between Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer and Justus Schwab, the Communist, in reference to the Assembly district campaign, shows that politics, like poverty, leads to very curious friendships.

ROCKWELL, one of the notorious Mormon Daultes, has died in Salt Lake City. He was under indictment for participation in the murder of the Aikin immigrants in 1857. There is a suspicion that he was foully dealt with by some of his old associates in crime who feared a confession on his part.

IF THE CORRESPONDENT of one of the London journals is accurately informed several Russian men-of war will soon be in our waters, among them the frigates Sevastopol and Svetlana. The activity in Russian naval circles at present is very great. Shotted guns are excellent arguments in a congress of the European Powers.

THE BREAKING DOWN of one of General Buford's horses on the St. Louis course a few days ago-elsewhere described-was one of the most horrible accidents of the kind that ever occarred. The "game" exhibited by the solendid animal was extraordinary, and be well deserves the monument to be creeted in his memory.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE, which occupies a unique place among our educational institutions, being devoted altogether to the higher education of women, is so successful that its munificent founder has determined to add to its' usefulness by increasing its accommodations for students. The excellent condition of its scientific department satisfactorily answers the question whether women are fitted for these branches

GOVERNOR McCLELLAN declines to say any thing in regard to the Grant-Taylor controversy; he is, in fact, frank enough to admit that he does not know anything about it. The water route be believes was the true way to Richmond, but had be been in General Grant's place and possessed his information he might have done exactly as Grant did. General Johnston is not at all satisfied with General Taylor for having published his note without his permission, and in the absence of authority from his informant refuses to open his lips on the

THE WEATHER .- The storm centre which was on Saturday afternoon in Western Pennsylvania moved rapidly during yesterday in a northeasterly direction to New Brunswick, the centre passing over the Hudson River Valley about midway between New York and Albany. Heavy rains attended the movement of the depression, extending along the Atlantic coast from Georgia to Nova Scotia, except at New York, where the weather was partly cloudy and pleasant. The storm having discharged much of its rain west of the Alleghauy Mountains, the coast precipitation was chiefly due to the influence of the cool air currents from the north and northwest on the moist air over the western margin of the Gulf Stream. In the Mississippi Valley the subsidinry depression noticed in yesterday's HERALD has developed into another storm centre, with heavy and general rains and brisk to high winds in the West. The centre is now moving rapidly over Western Pennsylvania, following in the track of the preceding disturbance of Saturday, which has already passed into the Atlantic. Variable and rising temperatures prevail in nearly all the districts. The conditions immediately west of Iowa and in the Lower Missouri Valley indicate the probability that a tornado or heavy northerly winds will be experienced in those regions. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and cloudy, with rain and high southerly coast winds, followed by cooler and clearing weather. To-morrow it will be warmer and partly cloudy

The President and the Investigation

Nobody any longer pretends that the democrats intend to attack the Presidential title, or that the Potter investigation looks in that direction. That bugbear which the awkwardness of the democrats gave the republicans an opportunity to raise has been laid. The inquiry meantime has already developed facts of such importance as, to some extent at least, justify it in the public mind. That a deliberate forgery of one of the most solemn and important documents ever executed in this country has been committed seems to be established; certainly if Mr. Potter makes no other discoveries this, which shows the desperate character of the so-called republicans in Louisiana and gives a necessary warning to the country against other attempts of this kind, is sufficient. It seems probable, however, that other, though we should hope less serious, crimes and irregularities will be brought to light by the committee.

While every one must rejoice at the discovery of such crimes we are not of those to whom it is a pleasure to see public men of previous high character and good repute dragged down by apparent or real participation in or knowledge of them. It is not pleasure, but regret, which men jealous of the good name of their country must feel when they read such letters as Senator Matthews allowed Anderson to write him. When Secretary Sherman gave an uncertain answer to the plain question about the letter to Anderson it was resentment at the thought of discredit cast on the country by the imputation meekly accepted by him which all honorable men felt. When men high in place and power are found to stoop to dirty intrigues and consort with common scoundrels, forgers and perjurers, such as some of the Louisiana republicans are proved to be, they bring disgrace not merely on themselves, but on the country. We were bitterly disappointed, therefore, when Secretary Sherman did not deny writing the alleged letter, as we had reason to expect he would. And while we have not the remotest thought that President Haves has been involved in such matters he ought to know that the persistent and abundant favor he has shown to men who were conspicuous in the doubtful political transactions of 1876 has lowered him in the general esteem and robbed him of the respect and confidence of the best men in the country.

He has deliberately and continually used the federal patronage to reward and honor men the whole country knows to be disreputable; whom he knows, in common with everybody else, to be tainted with the disgraceful maladministration in the Southern States; whom he could not have thought of appointing or retaining in office if he had sought persons of unblemished character and reputation, and to whom everybody sees he extends his favor for no other reason than that they helped by dubious means to raise him to the Presidency. We are not of those who hold that a President ought to go outside of his party to confer public office; but within his party he ought surely to choose the most honorable, the most capable, the most justly eminent men. We should not even complain if a President distinguished in a particular manner these who conspicuously aided in his comination and election. It was charged upon Mr. Jefferson that he rewarded gentlemen who helped his election: and Mr. Bayard, the ancestor of the present Senator, in 1602, in the House of Reprevery piquant reply to one of Mr. Jefferson's adherents, of which we quote the following passage. It will be remembered that the election was by the House. Mr. Bayard said:-

election was by the House. Mr. Bayard said:—

In that scene I had my part; it was a part not barrow of incident, and which has left an impression which cannot easily depart from my recollection. I know who were rendered important characters, either from the possession of personal means or from the accident of political situation. And now, itr, let me nak the honerable member what his reflections and belief will be when he observes that every man on whose vote the event of the election bung has since been distinguished by Presidential favor? I lear, sir, I shail violate the decorum of parliamentary proceeding in the mentioning of hames; but I hope the example which has been set me will be admitted as an excuse. Mr. Charles Pinchney, of South Carolina was not a member of the House, but he was one of the most active, efficient and successful promoters of the clection of the present Chief Magistrate. It was well ascerialned that the votes of South Carolina were to turn the equal bulance of the scales. The zoal and industry o. Mr. Pinckney has no bounds. The doubtful politics of South Carolina were decided and her votes cast into the scale of Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Pinckney has since been appointed limiter Pienipot nitary to the Court of Magrid, an appointment as high and honorable as any within the gift of the Executive. I will not deny that this preferment is the roward of talents and sorvices, although, sir, I have hever yet heard of the lilents or services of Mr. Charles Pinckney. In the House of Representatives L know what was the value of the vote of Mr. Chaiberbe, of Tennessee. The vote of a State was in his hands. Mr. Chaiberbe has since been raised to the high dignity of Governor of the Mississippi Territory, I know how great, and how great, and how great, and how great, while the vote of Vermont. His absence is the district conferred upog him. Mr. Lyon, of Vermont, was, in this instance, an important mas. He noutralized the vote of Vermont. His absence of his district conferred upog him. Mr. Lyon, of this dist

The sufficient answer of Mr. Jefferson's friends was that the gentlemen named were men of character and capacity; and when it is said that Mr. Hayes selected his Secretary of State, his Secretary of the Treasury and several of his foreign Ministers from those who most effectively labored for his own election, he may, we grant, point to the example of Mr. Jefferson, though the public will wish that he had not so almost entirely confined his favors to the so-called "visiting statesmen;" gentlemen who came somewhat too near to the pitch in the doubtful States not to have been defiled-at least in the public esteem. But when we leave behind us Mr. Noyes, Mr. Stoughton, Mr. Kasson, as perhaps not improper objects of Presidential gratitude, we come upon dirty waters. Grant that Messrs. Noyes, Stoughton and Kasson were proper objects of Presidential favor; surely the same thing cannot be said of Kellogg, whom Mr. Hayes' friends allowed to get another man's seat in the Senate; or of Packard, whom he has | ward.

made Consul to Liverpool; or of Madison Wells, whom he has retained in office at New Orleans; or of Anderson, whom he made virtual Collector of that port; or of Wharton, whom he made Marshal of Louisiana; or of Stearns, whom he made Commissioner to the Hot Springs; or of McLin, whom he made Judge in New Mexico; or of Cowgill, whom he made Marshal in Florida; or of George L. Smith, whom he made Collector of New Orleans, because he was the friend of Anderson and was satisfactory to Madison Wells; or of Hugh Campbell, whom he made attorney of a Western Territory ; or of Marks, a Louisiana elector, who was made collector of internal revenue at the same time that he was subpoenaed by republicans to testify before the Potter Committee; or of Goven; concerned in doubtful election matters in Florida, whom he made consul; or of a multitude of other men, petty politicians of damaged reputations in Louisiana and Florida, who re stuffed into custom houses and Washington bureaus, so that every step in the Potter inquiry turns up some new man of the ill-omened crowd, who has been "taken

care of" as the phrase goes. Mr. Hayes came into office as a civil ser-vice reformer. Does he imagine the people blind or ignorant or incapable of measuring the wide gulf which separates his professions from his performance? He found his party opposed to civil service reform; but we venture to say that not the most vehement of those who denounced his promises as shams would, in his place, have disgraced the Presidential office and the public service by such appointments as we have recited. No one believes that he doubted his own election; but if he had been conscious of the frauds which are now coming to light he could hardly have more zealously "taken care of" the persons concerned in them. The forgery of electoral certificates and the other dirty and disgusting crimes of reckless carpet-baggers do not seriously affect the good name of the country. They are the acts of adventurers. The party which sustained them in power and condoned their offences may be held responsible for its blunder, but the perjurers and forgers are only excrescences in the body politic. But when men intimately associated with the authors of these crimes, their partners and allies, are persistently rewarded by the President, the people have a right to be offended and indignant.

### What Is Papal Infallibility?

In the fourth letter from "A Roman Prelate," which we publish to-day, the subject of Papal infallibility and its definition as a dogma and article of faith by the Council of the Vatican in 1870 is boldly but carefully discussed. In the first place, it is asked. In what does the infallibility consist, granting that it is a regularly formulated and proclaimed dogma of the Catholic Church? The Council declared that the Pope is infallible when he speaks ex cathedra. It is natural, then, to ask, When does he so speak? In the popular mind there is much uncertainty and confusion upon this point. The general answer is when he speaks as universal teacher of the faithful; but unfortunately the Vatican Council has left no clear rules by which to distinguish when he speaks ex cathedra and when as a simple personage. Bossuet declared that the Pope was infallible when he taught atter consulting with the bishops and in accordance with their views. Fénélon limits ex oathedra speaking to the condemnathe consequent cutting off from the Church of those opposing the Pope's dogmatic definition. St. Alphonsus Inguori excludes private letters and special briefs from the pontifical acts which are binding in faith. strongly as he supported Papal infallibility against the followers of Jansenius. As leading to popular error and doubt upon the true limits of the Pope's intallibility the dogma of the Vatican Council is, therefore, unfortunate. While not in effect going further than what the Church had long acknowledged, the Council left its affirmation subject to misunderstanding. In view of this significant fact the question of the regularity of the proceedings of the Council and the acts which called it into being become of great importance. Our correspondent makes out a strong case against the regularity, and his declaration that Leo XIII. can declare the proceedings thereat irregular is worthy of the widest consideration.

# A Surprise Party For Henley.

While the Henley critics are laughing at Columbia's style of rowing one of the most an examination by the House committee. genuine surprise parties is now crossing the Atlantic that, in a sporting way, England has ever seen. According to all her traditions she holds that to row fast a crew must be absolutely together and all the rowers must move as one. But the four now in mid-ocean move not as one but as four. She says men under a hundred and forty pounds are too light for a university crew, and for half a century the record shows that she believes it; yet three out of this four average but one handred and thirty-five each, and the whole four under one hundred and forty. But can they go?-and stay? Yes, as she will find before they are a dozen hours at Henley. They will, if all right, give the fastest amateur team in England a terrible race all over that mile and five-sixteenths, and do it in a beat large enough to carry a barrel of flour with them. But how do they do it? When the famed London rowing four were beaten a foot and a half in a mile and a half by the Beaverwycks at the Centennial they took eight minutes fifty-five seconds, or thirty-three seconds more than the Halifax fishermen on the same track. Yet their rowing was the most faultless ever seen in America, while the fishermen were not nearly so skilful. Then what made the latter win? Because they were tougher men. What will make "the get there" stroke of the Shoewaccaemettes do well at Henley? The same reason. If nothing happens to them Henley had better get in all their laughing possible before July 4, as, whether they win or lose, there will not be nearly ( so much laughing after-

In spite of representations to the contrary, Mr. Stanley Matthews has a perfect legal right to refuse to appear before the Potter committee. Their first notice-the one to which he replied-was not a subpoens, but an invitation, and legally he was just as free to decline the invitation as he was to accept it. He made the great mistake of declining, but his legal right to decline cannot be controverted. The committee on Saturday, after considerable discussion, in which General Butler bore the leading part, instructed its chairman to cause a subpona to be served on Senator Matthews. In point of law and constitutional privilege Mr. Matthews is as free to disobey the subpoena as he was to decline the invitation. He knew this well enough when he wrote his ill-judged letter to Mr. Potter, for indiscreet as he is he could not have been so indescribably foolish as to refuse to do from courtesy what he could be compelled to do by authority. Mr. Matthews is entirely correct in his judgment on the point of privilege. He can, if he so chooses, legally refuse to have the subpons served upon him, and if it is served he can legally refuse to obey it. This right is perfectly clear, because the members of both houses of Congress are privileged from arrest, and a subpona is futile when there is no power to arrest the person who disobeys it. The explicit declaration of the constitution is in these words:- "The Senators and Representatives shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same." Mr. Matthews is therefore just as free to disregard the subpœna as he was to decline the invitation. If the House should order the arrest of Mr. Matthews for contempt he would at once procure a writ of habeas corpus, and the federal Judge issuing it would order his immediate release. There have been repeated judicial decisions under the exempting provision of the constitution just quoted, and we copy the summary of those decisions to exhibit their scope and force:-"They are privileged not only from arrest both on judicial and mesne process, but also from the service of a summons orother civil process while in attendance on their public duties." And again:-"One who goes to Washington duly commissioned to represent a State in Congress is privileged from arrest, cundo, morando et redeando, and though it be subsequently decided by Congress that he is not entitled to a seat there he is protected until he reaches home if he return as soon as possible after such decision." It will be seen that the law on this point is perfectly clear, and that a great deal of crudity was uttered in the discussion of the committee on Saturday. The Potter committee has no authority to compel the

attendance of any member of either house who is unwilling to testify. But why does Mr. Matthews intrench himself behind the barrier of his constitutional privilege? Innocence does not take refuge in such technicalities. When Senator Ferry, who is also the President pro tempore of the Senate, was invited to testify before the Potter committee, he presented himself as soon as his public duties would permit, and answered all questions without the slightest reserve. Confident that he had done nothing wrong Senator Ferry was willing to tell all he knew. He would have scorned to skulk behind his privilege and refuse to appear and give his testimony. From the very different course of Senator Matthews the public draws the conclusion that he has not the same consciousness of clear and unstained honor as Senator Ferry, who might also have refused to testify had he chosen

to avail himself of his constitutional privi-Mr. Matthews puts his refusal on the ground that his conduct is to be investigated by a committee of the Senate. Is he willing to have it supposed that he asked for the appointment of this committee as a means of escaping an examination by the committee of the House? This is a natural inference from his conduct, which is regarded as a confession that he is in a tight place. Mr. Matthews seems to shrink from the searching cross-examination to which he would be subjected in the Potter committee. If he has nothing to conceal his refusal to testify is a stupid blunder; but if he desires to screen his conduct the Senate investigation cannot help him. Even if the Senate committee acquits him it will be regarded as a whitewashing after his manifest dread of

# The Mississippi Jetty System.

Even the opponents of this important cheme for the improvement of the Mississippi mouth at South Pass must admit that a large and satisfactory measure of success has attended the construction of the jetties by Captain Eads. Indeed, outside of the rofessional circles, in which opposition may be developed by personal jealousies or rival interests, there is a general expression of approval of the plan, which is, in our opinion, justified by the results already obtained. The effects on the commerce of New Orleans and of the whole region of which the Mississippi is the natural outlet are already very marked, and if we may judge by the interest taken in the progress of the operations by the merchants of the Crescent City no doubts as to their success can be entertained. However, a controversy, marked by considerable asperity, is in progress between Captain Eads, the promoter and engineer of the Mississippi jetties, and General Humphreys. Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, as to the extent and permanent character of the improvements already accomplished. In the attack on the jetty system, and in

its defence, there is exhibited perhaps a little too much personal feeling to give weight to the arguments employed. Captain Eads has an unquestionable right to carry out his plans according to the law of Congress authorizing the improvement, without any interference by the Chief of Engineers, who, it seems, has a personal as well as a professional objection to them. | quier.

Senator Matthews' Refu at to Testify. | But Captain Eads must submit to criticism and acknowledge the possibility that his plans may be only temporarily successful. On the other hand, the Chief of Engineers must remember that all the engineering ability of the United States is not concentrated in himself and the distinguished body he commands, and that in relation to works of a purely civil character his opinion does not weigh more than that of very many other engineers equally competent to form one. As an effect of the jetty system we may note the removal by scour of an ancient obstruction created by the accumulated mud deposit in the South Pass. Every particle of this mud that has been moved has been deposited beyond the influence of the river current. If even in very deep water it must in time form the foundation of another obstruction, unless the mud is subjected to the continued action of the river current, and this can be done only by an extension of the jetties when required. Many years will probably clapse before such necessity arises; therefore we may regard the results already obtained as fulfilling the

expectations centred in Captain Eads' jetties. The International Silver Conference. Secretary Evarts has received by cable notifications that the governments of France and Italy have decided to appoint Commissioners to the International Monetary Conference, which is to be held in pursuance of the act of Congress for remonetizing silver. By that act the President was authorized to invite the commercial nations of the world to join in a conference for discussing the relation which silver should hereafter bear to gold in the coinage of the world. The earlier responses to the invitation of the President were not encouraging, coming from nations of no commercial importance. But the accession of France and Italy, the two leading nations of the Latin Union, not only redeems the movement from contempt, but renders it respectable and imposing. The European Powers which have already consented to take part in the Conference are France, Italy, Russia, Hungary (which may soon include the whole of Austria), Holland, Switzerland and Greece, Mexico and the South American countries ought to join; but whether they do or not the Conference will be strong enough to command the attention of the world. The only great Powers which will not be represented are England and Germany. Germany has so recently discarded silver that she cannot retreat, and Great Britain had adopted an execlusive gold standard when all other nations used both metals. If the Conference can agree on a proper ratio between silver and gold, founded on their prospective intrinsic value, there need be no difficulty in maintaining silver as part of the general money of the world. The-United States alone cannot do it, but it may be done by the co-operation of the nations which have not demonetized silver.

#### The Proposed Commercial Treaty with France.

The visit of M. Leon Chotteau to this country for the purpose of enlisting the cooperation of our commercial representatives in securing the ratification of a new Franco-American treaty of commerce has been attended with decided success. Already the Boards of Trade of the chief manufacturing centres and ports of import and export have agreed to a discussion of the preliminary points by committees of their bodies, and there is some probability that the scheme for a congress at Paris during the present year will be successfully carried out. The advances' and manufacture in this country have been so rapid as to promise us a practical independence of imports within a short time. But as the life of trade is the exchange of commodities, and as we cannot expect to sell where we do not consent to buy, the necessity for a thorough understanding of our commercial relations with other countries will impel us to open our own ports to the goods of friendly nations on favorable conditions. France has always exhibited such a warm friendship for the United States that we may cultivate with advantage the closest commercial relations with her, feeling assured that so long as she remains republican so long will the interchange of trade between her and this country be based on mutual confidence. We want a market for our surplus products, and France needs these productions for the maintenance of her many industries. We hope, therefore, that the negotiations for a treaty of com-

### merce will prove satisfactory. PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following Americans were registered at the

HERALD Bureau in Paris on Saturday :-J. F. Kiser. Henry Lovy, New York. R. McLean, Connecticut. Charles Datton, Connecticut. Henry Monette, Ohio, Grand Hotel Arnofa Kiralfy, No. 28 Rue Bassano. Pamp Weiner, Onto, Hotel Bergere. E. Dietz, New York, Hotel Bergero & Holman, New York, Bentish Hotel. William Harden, Quebec, Grand Hotel. Herman Frasch, Onto, Hotel Miraboau. B. F. Gulid, Boston, No. 2 Rue Larribe. August Melin, Charleston, Grand Hotel. Charles H. Thanotell, Ohio, British Hotel, V. A. Skidmore, New York, Grand Hotel. William Corry, New York, Hotel Pavillen. T. K. Cruse, New York, Hotel de Genévo. Dr. A. Ruppaner, New York, Grand Hotel. George Wilson, Brooklyn, Hotel de Russie. L. Hirsch, New York, Hotel de Strasbourg. Henry N. Burt, New York, Splendide Hotel, H. P. Allsgood, Brooklyn, Continental Hotel. Eills Wainwright, St. Louis, and the Hotel.

Miss K. A. Quin, Vicksburg, St. ale Hotel.

Louis Schaling, Prophys. Cool, Sci. Hotel. Louis Scheling, Brooklyn, Cooling of Hotel. G. L. Painter, Pennsylvania, Hole de Franco. J. B. Renwick, New York, Hotel & Pathendo J. E. Earle, New Haven, No. 10 Bue du Centra. W. H. Athew, Chicago, Hotel du Prince Albert. E. F. Powers, Chicago, No. 9 Rue de la Bourse. L. H. Nollmann, New York, Continental Hotel. Charles N. Topham, Brooklyn, Hotel de Russiè. J. R. Patridge, Baltimore, Hotel du Prince Albert. M. Wassermann, New York, No. 12 Rue Mazagrau. W. R. Clough and wile, New Jersey, Hotel Pavillon T. T. Stewart, Washington, Hotel du Houvel Opera. W. N. Bromley, Kansas City, No. 39 Rue Gasquier.

Ernost Charmet, New York, No. 23 Boulevard St. Charles Oberg. Clarkaville, Tenu., No. 39 Rue Gas-

J. Lange and wife, New York, No. 17 Rue Pres Samuel S. Blood and wife, Now York, Hatel des V. E. Cooper and F. T. Cooper, New York, Hotel de l'Athenée. Augustine E. Durandeau, New York, No. 5 Rue T. R. Pickering and family, Connecticut, No. 10 Rue

du Centre. Charles L. Leker, New Jersey, No. 13 Faubourg

Poissonniere. Licutenant J. H. Coale, United States Army, No. 3

J. G. Joseph and family, Clarksville, Tenn, No. 39 Ruo Gasquier. Pictober Harper and J. W. Harper, New York,

Grand Hotel. Richardson Clover, United States Navy, No. 66 Rus Banc Rempart.

Rear-Aumiral Boggs, United States Navy, and wife,

No. 28 Rue Bassano. Mr. Tilden's chances are so dead that they have been admitted to probate.

been admitted to probate.

The white trousers of Commedere Percy, our historical here, are kept in a case in Florida.

Wade Hampton had an interview with the President in Washington and returned to South Carolina. Stanley Matthews says that when he wrote that let-

ter he had another kind of a gas-meter tied to him.

Congress has become a morgue for dead reputa-(Women are still a power in Europe. The Crown

Princess of Prussia has probably made peace for Europe.

Bismarck thinks that Beaconshold is too auxious to

win's triumph over the liberals of England and that Beaconsfield is rather a politician.
The President is invited to nine out of ten church

and school entertainments given in Washington and within a radius of fitty miles of the city.

Secretary Sherman, while on the floor of the Senate, congritulated Senator Matthews on the personal explanation in regard to the Anderson affair.

W. W. Aster and bride have been speeding a few

days in Mauch Chunk, Pa. To-day they will go over the Switchback, after which they will proceed to

Ningara Fails.
Francis Murphy, the temperance advocate, began an eight days' campaign at Worcestor, Mass., yester-day. He addressed 5,000 people and obtained 672 sig-

natures to the pledge.

Junu Gonzales, a Mexican living near Fort Conche, Texas, is said to be the best lasso thrower in the world. Ho throws a lasso 225 feet in length almost as accurately as a good marksman could shoot with a

St. Louis Journal:-"! here is probably not a woman in all this broad, sunny land of ours who doesn't think that the carving lock was made for the express pur, nose of pulling corks out of bluing bottles and Hawkeye:-"Stickney, the famous circus rider, says

the feat of performing a triple somersault has never been successfully performed in public, and every one who has attempted to do it has been killed in the attempt, Mr. Stickney, we are amazed at your igperance. You just watch Secretary Schurz about

next Presidential election."

An "old maid" of Hoboken asks, "Who over saw a man kind?" The Philadelphia Bulletin asks, "Who ever saw a lamb chop?" The Boston Globe asks, "Who ever saw a hair dye?" Mein shylders, yoost doso yokes keepen you oop ein leetle viles, oon maype yust kit dot tiret dot you set towen on yourseleffs hain't it?

It Adam could for ten minutes come to life would he recognize the old place, the same old city lots, the same oli lemons, oranges, figs, elephants, snakes, dandelions, pie plant, peanuts, sassairas and persimmons that he used to name up and chalk down? All would be gone. He would recognize nanght. But if he nappeared to wander into the negro minstrels he could hear the same old joke.

London Truth:—"There is a good deal of truth in

the Irish complaint that Irish questions are discussed in a perfunctory manner in the House of Commons and decided by the votes of those who know exceedingly little about them. Whether, for instance, public houses are by a special enactment only affecting Ireland to be closed on Sundays in that island or not is a ques-tion as to the merits of which Englishmen who have pever resided in Ireland are hardly likely to have

# GOUNOD'S MASS.

THE FRENCH COMPOSER'S MASS OF THE SACRED HEART AT ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

An attentive audience that fairly filled the large Church of St. Stephen, East Twenty-eighth street, assembled last evening to hear for the first time Gounod's "Mass of the Sacred Heart." The singing was by the regular choir, but there was in addition a horn Mr. Horman Braun was violoncellist: Dr. S. A. Pearce was the planist and Mr. Thunder presided at the organ Before the mass a number of sacred pieces were given among the most effective of which may be signalized baritone. Mr. E. Oudin; Adams' fine "Cantique de Noel," by the robust tenor, Mr. Romeys, and an "O Salataris" of Donizetti, by the contralto, Miss Munter. A new work by Gounod is always worthy of critical

attention. The influence of sucred music upon his

style has been so marked that in his operas wherever

the subject permitted he has freely indulged his

the devotional, as witness the

church scene in Faust. The announcement of new mass by him therefore naturally creates high expectation, and there was some impatience last night at the length of the first part of the programme, which seemed to be made out upon the too generous basis of allowing all the leading performers an oppor tunity to air their abilities. We the mass again before giving a final opinion upon it, but it can salely be said that although strikingly beautiful in parts it fails on the whole to redeem its promise of exceptional merit. Hard, indeed, it is to give nevelty to the setgreat composer and most mediocre musicians of mod ern times have tried their inspirations. How to escape from the influence of Beethoven, of Mozart, of Hoydn, not to speak of the dozens of other famous names who have thrown the colors of their genius upon these word pictures of Christian faith, of imploring and praise, is a diffi-cult question, and one seidom satisfactorily abswored. The reminiscence that agems most to assert staelf in the new mass is the lordly one of Beethoven, but it may be observed also that Gouned, has so many others who long pretended to defy it, is pessing under the influence of the magician of layrouth. This is fort in the use of the brais and the way of brancing forth masses of sound, but it preassert taself in the new mass is the lordly one of Becthoven, but it may be observed also that Gounod, hike so many others who long pretended to dety it, is passing under the influence of the magician of dayrouth. This is feit in the use of the brans and the way of bringing forth masses of sound, but it produces a strange cheet upon ears long trained to the warmer tones of the older masters, who wrote with adoration in their hearts. There is something pagan in Wagnerism, the cry to many gods, and not to one God or many attributes, to gods who heed but little, but who must be ded with lucious praise, to gods who may be appeased by thunderous invecations, to gods who bend, but to masses of sound fit for a sense of helring too nigu and mighty to take note of low toned cries from the heart. Thus the "Kyrie" for quartet and chorus while broad and deep in tone had not the accent of imploring to be associated with "Lord have mercy on us, Christ have mercy on us." It was as though the singers believed that if they only called loud cough to their isr-off God be would understand and heed. The "Gioria" which follows is the gem of the mass, and however viewed, in beautiful. The opening, with the aites simply chanting the words while organ, plano, horns and violoucile give the molecy, is delicious and in mass music strikingly novel. As a device Gounou has borrowed it from himself, the same treatment being adopted in the waitz in "Faust." There is an officiour treatment about the theme which would remind one of a rural church procession in the the Latin countries, with its songs and flowers and smiling skies, or it might recall a procession to the temple of Gores in the times when these countries were Latin indeed. The "Gratia agimus" is more subdued, but the beauty is sustained and it leads up to a fine climax of massed sound in Qui sedes ad dexterna Patris, wiserer nobis. The "Glori." concludes in a brilliant ingue, not so masterly perhaps as that afthe end of the "Greto" in Beethoven's Mass in C, but still a beautiful mea